erated as a result of the Saur Revolution. In April, 1978, elected Vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan. In July, 1978, appointed Afghan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Babrak Karmal has written articles in *Khalq* and *Parcham* and other publications. He is married and has four children. Mother tongue is Pashtu, also speaks Dari, English, and German. Dismissed in August, 1978, and accused of plotting against the Revolutionary Government.

KHAIBAR, MIR AKBAR میر اکبر خیبر

Born in 1925. Attended Kabul Military School; arrested and sentenced to six years imprisonment, 1950. In prison he met Karmal Babrak, 1952. Was one of the founding members of the Democratic People's Party. Later a member of *Parcham* and in charge of its activities in the Armed Forces. Was assassinated on April 17, 1978, a day after he visited the Air Force base at Bagram. His assassination and the arrest of members of the Democratic People's Party triggered the Saur Revolution of April 27, 1978.

KISHTMAND, SULTAN ALI سلطانعلی کشتمند

Born 1935(?) Ran for a seat in the Lower House and lost, 1965. Became member of the Central Committee of *Khalq,* 1966. Director General, Economic Section, Ministry of Mines and Industries, 1967. After Saur Revolution became Minister of Planning. Arrested in August, 1978, and accused of plotting against the Revolutionary Government.

LAYEQ, SULAIMAN سلیمان لایق

Born October 7, 1930, the son of Abdul Ghani Nazim (who was a leading freedom fighter in the Third Anglo-Afghan War, operating under Haji Abdul Raziq, on the Waziristan front). His father was a devotee of Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi, called the Mujaddidi, Renewer of the Second Millennium, and therefore, he was named Layeq Ghulam Mujaddid. In 1947, having lost faith in the Mujaddidis, Layeq changed his name to Sulaiman, a name his mother wanted to give him, and Layeq, which he obtained from his paternal lineage of seven generations ago.

Prior to attending school he underwent mosque education where he studied popular Dari verse books and elementary Arabic. In 1941 he was enrolled in the second grade of Habibia High School. In 1947 he was enrolled in the secondary level of the Paghman School of Islamic Law, graduating in 1952. He entered the College of Islamic Law, of Kabul University, in 1952, but was expelled in 1954 because of opposition to the Government. He entered the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University, in 1954, and graduated in 1957. He worked with *Heywad* Newspaper in 1958, and received a first prize in Pashtu verse in the same year. Worked for Radio Afghanistan, 1959–1965. Worked in the Ministry of Information, 1965–67. Editor-in-Chief of *Parcham* newspaper, 1968. Was a candidate of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to run for the 12th and 13th Terms of the National Assembly from the city of Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan Province, 1965 and 1969, and was defeated because of government interference. Was first active in political activities as a student in the 8th grade of the Paghman School of Islamic Law, and was expelled in 1952 temporarily and again in 1953. In 1964 participated in the 27-man Congress which founded the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in the house of Nur Muhammad Taraki, President of the current Revolutionary Council

and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and therefore was one of the founding members. In 1966 became alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party. After the Saur Revolution, became Minister of Radio and Television.

His literary life began early: he wrote his first Pashtu poem, published in *Anis,* while he was in the third grade of primary school. Afterwards he continued to write poetry. Between 1958 and 1960 he won eight government prizes for prose and poetry in both Pashtu and Dari languages. Many of his works were published in East-bloc countries as well as West Germany and France. In 1973 he participated in the Fifth Congress of Asian and African writers. In the same year he participated in the Symposium of Asian and African Poetry in Erevan, Soviet Union. His first poetic work, entitled *Chunghar, The Mountain of the Springs,* was published in Kabul in Pashtu in 1962. It was banned, but republished subsequently. The second collection of his works, called *Kigdai, The Tent,* was published in 1976 in New Delhi. The third collection of his Pashtu poems, *Yaduna* and *Darmanduna, The Harvests* and *Memories,* was published in Kabul in July, 1978. President Taraki wrote an introductory note to this work. Layeq is the author of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As a student, he translated from Arabic to Dari the book, *Mafatih-al-Ulum,* by Alama Khwarazmi, which is considered the first Islamic encyclopaedia. His mother tongue is Pashtu, but he also has an excellent command of Dari, English, and Arabic. He is married and has five children. Was said to have stepped down from his positions in the Party and Cabinet in December, 1978.

MASUDI, MUHAMMAD SALEM محمد سالم مسعودی

Born 1930 in Laghman. Attended primary school in Laghman, 1936–1941. Attended Kabul Teachers' Training School and graduated in 1947. Attended Faculty of Science, Kabul University, 1948–1951. Became teacher at Numan High School in Parwan, 1952. Vice-principal, 1953. Principal, 1954. Principal, Bakhtar High School in Balkh, 1955. Member of the Institute of Education, 1957. Attended Columbia University, 1960–1961. Director, Kabul Teachers' School, 1962–1966. Member, Teachers' Training Institute, Kabul, 1967–1970. Member, Science Center, Ministry of Education, 1971. In Britain, 1972. Member, Science Center, Ministry of Education, 1973–1978. Governor of Kabul, April–July, 1978. Deputy Minister of Interior, July 16, 1978. Member of *Khalq* since 1964. Afghan Ambassador to Bulgaria, September 21, 1978. Is married and has three sons and three daughters.

MISAQ, ABDUL KARIM عبدالکریم میثاق

Born 1937 in Jaghatu, Ghazni. Self-educated. Took private lessons in reading and writing. Servant in the Ministry of Agriculture. Employed with a merchant. Again a servant and for a short time lower official in the Ministry of Interior. Dismissed. Bookkeeper. Military service, 1959. Mechanic. Worked in various offices, factories, and at the airport. At that time his literary activity began. Published *Seven Stories,* 1973; *The Smile of the Mother,* 1974; *Bach Melodies,* 1975. His three books appeared under the title *Path* in Dari and Pashtu, under the pseudonym *Koh-e Baba.* Became Minister of Finance after the Saur Revolution, May, 1978.

MUHTAT, DIPL. ENG. ABDUL HAMID عبدالحمید محتاط

Born 1944 in Parwan province. Graduated from military school in 1964 and left for the Soviet Union for higher education in engineering. Graduated in 1969, returned to Kabul and joined the Army. Active in the coup of 1973 and appointed Minister of Communications. Ousted from Cabinet during the same year because of political and administrative policy differences. Appointed Ambassador to Tokyo in June, 1978. He is married and has two sons. Speaks Russian and English.

MUMAND, ENG. FATH GUL فتح گل منـد (مهمند)

Born 1944 in Nangarhar. Graduated from Kushhal Khan High School in Kabul, 1962. Went to the Soviet Union for his higher education, 1963. Became member of *Khalq* Party in 1967. Obtained his M.A. degree in the Soviet Union and began studies in the Polytechnical Institute in Kabul, 1969. Again went to the Soviet Union to continue his higher education, 1975. Ambassador to Berlin, German Democratic Republic, October 1978. Is married and has one daughter and two sons. Speaks Russian.

DR. NAJIB نجیب

Born 1947 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1964, and entered the College of Medicine, Kabul University. In 1965 became member of *Khalq* and imprisoned in 1969 for his political activities. Resumed his education in 1970, but was jailed again. Finally he graduated from the College of Medicine in 1975. Served in the military in 1976. Became member of Central Committee of *Khalq* in 1977 and was appointed a member of the Revolutionary Council in 1978. Ambassador to Tehran 1978. Dr. Najib has written a number of articles in *Parcham*. He speaks English and Urdu. He is married and has one daughter. Recalled in October, 1978.

ENG. NAZAR MUHAMMAD نظر محمد

Born 1948 in Zarmat, Pakthia. Began elementary education in Zarmat, 1954. Attended Ibn-e Sina High School from 1960–1962. Attended Technikum, 1963–1965. Became member of *Khalq* in 1965. Attended the Faculty of Engineering at Kabul University, 1966–1969. Performed his military service in 1970. Member of the Technical Directorate of the Electric Company, 1971. Construction engineer with the Kachakai Dam, 1973. Director of montage with the third electrical substation of Kabul, 1974. In charge of the cement factory, 1976. Conducted advanced studies under a scholarship in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1977. President *(ra'is-i-umumi)* of the Electric Company, 1978. Appointed Afghan Ambassador to Bonn, September, 1978. Has a good command of English and German. Unmarried.

NUR, NUR AHMAD نوراحمد نور

Born 1937 in Kandahar. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1957, and from the College of Law and Political Science, Kabul University, in 1961, with a B.A. in international relations. In 1962 he became an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the same year, he served in the Military Reserve School. In 1963 became member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. In 1964 he worked in the Archives Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1964 he attended the founding congress of the People's Democratic Party. In 1965 he was the Panjwayi representative in

the Wolesi Jirga. In 1966 he was an alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party. In 1969, after serving in the 12th term of Parliament, he did not have a government job. In 1977 elected a member of the Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat of the General Committee. In 1978 elected member of the Revolutionary Council. In 1978 appointed Minister of Interior, and July, 1978, was appointed Afghan Ambassador to the United States. Dismissed in October, 1978. Has published articles in *Khalq* and *Parcham*. He is married and has one son. His mother tongue is Pashtu.

PAKTIN, DR. RAZ MUHAMMAD راز محمد پکتین

Born 1938 in Zurmat, Pakthia. Graduated from Kabul Darulmuallimin. Went to the Soviet Union for his higher education in 1961, and received an engineering degree from the Moscow Institute of Engineering in 1969. Became a member of the People's Democratic Party, 1966. Lecturer at Kabul Polytechnic Institute, 1969. Went to Soviet Union for advanced studies in 1973, and received his doctorate in 1977. Worked again as Lecturer at the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. Appointed Deputy Minister of Water and Power, 1968. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, July 1978. Dr. Paktin has numerous scholarly works to his credit. He speaks Russian and English. He is married and has two sons.

PANJSHIRI, DASTAGIR دستگیر پنجشیری

Obtained B.A. degree from the Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. Director of Censorship, Radio Afghanistan, 1963. Director of Literary Prizes, Ministry of Information and Culture, 1968. Imprisoned from 1969–72. One of the founders of *Khalq*. After the Saur Revolution became Minister of Education, May to August, 1978. Minister of Public Works, August 1978.

PARWANI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR محمد اکبر پروانی

Born 1911 in Kandahar. Educated at Habibia High School. Became a Civil Servant in 1925. In 1927 joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the same year was appointed Secretary to Afghan Embassy in Ankara. In 1930 Code Clerk, and in 1935 Clerk of Eastern Affairs Desk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1936 was Foreign Liaison Officer at Kandahar, and in 1938 Foreign Liaison Officer in Herat. In 1939 became Director, Fourth Section, of the Political Division, and Acting Director of the Third Section of the Political Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1940 Parwani was Afghan Counselor in Karachi and in 1942 Afghan Trade Representative in Peshawar. In 1947 Commissioner in Puli Khumri, and in 1949 Vice President of the Sugar and Petroleum Institute. In 1951, Afghan Consul in Quetta. President of Transportation, 1956. Executive President of Hotels Joint Stock Company, 1964. Parwani participated in the Commission for Solving Border Issues and Revising the Border Demarcation with Iran. Was unemployed until his present appointment as Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, July, 1978. Parwani is married and has two daughters and one son. He speaks English, Turkish, and Urdu.

POHANYAR, SAYYID MASUD سید مسعود پوهنیار

Born 1917 in Kabul. Son of Mir Sayyid Qasim Khan. Served in the Department of Press,

1940–1948. First Secretary, Afghan Embassy, London. 1949–1952. Foreign Service Officer, appointed to several diplomatic and consular posts, 1948–1964. Consul in Peshawar. Director, United Nations Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. President of Tribal Affairs Department, 1968–1971. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1973. Educated at Habibia School. Afghan Ambassador to Rome, 1974.

RAFI'I, MAJOR MUHAMMAD محمد رفیع

Born about 1946, a Pashtun from the Paghman area. His father was said to have been the first jet pilot in Afghanistan. Was a professional army officer in the Tank Corps. Member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. After the Saur Revolution was Minister of Public Works. In August, 1978, was ousted from his office for plotting against the *Khalqi* Government.

RATEBZAD, DR. ANAHITA اناهیتا راتبزاد

Born October 1931 in Guldara, Kabul. Graduated from Malalai School, 8th grade, 1945. Entered nursing school, 1946. Taught at Malalai School, 1947. Graduated from nursing school in the U.S., 1950. Appointed Director of Nursing and taught nursing at Women's Hospital, Kabul, 1953. In 1957 enrolled in Medical College, Kabul University, and graduated in 1963. People's Democratic Party candidate in 12th Parliament from Kabul City, 1965. Formed Democratic Women's Organization, 1965. Elected President by this organization's first congress, 1967. Appointed member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, 1976, and re-elected in 1977 to the same position. After Saur Revolution of 1978 elected member of the Revolutionary Council (DRA) and elected Minister of Social Affairs. In July, 1978, appointed Afghan Ambassador to Belgrade. Dismissed from office in October 1978. Dr. Anahita is the author of articles in *Parcham* and of studies in the field of nursing. She is married and has three children. Speaks English, French, and some Russian. Mother tongue Dari. Husband is Professor Kiramuddin Kakar, a surgeon.

DR. SHAH WALI شاه ولی

Born 1939 in Kabul. Attended medical school and obtained M.D. with specialization in surgery. Has been a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for more than fourteen years. Was employed with the Ministry of Public Health. Was arrested because of political activities against the Daud regime. Became Minister of Public Health after the Saur Revolution, and Minister of Planning in August 1978. He is married and has eight children. Speaks Dari, Pashtu, and English.

SUMA, MAHMUD محمود سوما

Born March, 1932, in Matun Khost, Pakthia, the son of Alamgul. Attended Kabul University, 1954–1955. Graduated with a B.S. degree in science from the American University in Beirut, 1960. Obtained an M.S. and a professional diploma from the Teachers' College of Columbia University, 1964. Professor, Faculty of Education and Faculty of Sciences, Kabul University. Minister of Higher Education, 1978.

TAHZIB, NIZAMUDDIN نظام‌الدین تهذیب

Born 1944 in Kunduz. Taught at Habibia and Ibn Sina Schools in the early 1960's. Graduated from the Faculty of Islamic Law, Kabul University. Worked for Radio Kabul and the Encyclopaedia Department of the Ministry of Education. Became Minister of Frontier Affairs, 1978. Dismissed from his post in August, 1978.

TARAKI, NUR MUHAMMAD[1] نور محمد تره کی

Born July 15, 1917 (23, Saratan, 1296) in Surkh village (Sere, or Sur, Kalai in Pashtu), Naveh Woleswali, Ghazni province, the son of Nazir Muhammad Taraki. His family is of Kuchi (nomad) and poor peasant background, and endured a hard life as nomads and farmers. Taraki was barely five years old when he was employed as a servant and housekeeper of a widow. But his father wanted him to enjoy the advantages of literacy and sent him to elementary school in Naveh village. (*Anis* said Muqur district of Ghazni, but Naveh village is now in the Woleswali of the same name, not in Muqur.) In 1932/1311 Taraki came to Kandahar in search of employment and found work as an office boy at the Pashtun Trading Company. He did so well that he was promoted to the position of clerk in the company's Bombay branch office. In Bombay he attended night school and completed his education to the 10th grade. At that time he was said to have met Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the subsequent fighter for an independent Pashtunistan.[2] He returned to Afghanistan in 1937/1316 and became increasingly politically aware. According to some sources, he attended the Faculty of Law and Political Science at Kabul University, 1938–1941, and subsequently obtained a diploma at the Faculty of Economics and started work with the Ministry of National Economy.[3] Later he worked in the Department of Press and Information for Radio Kabul and the *Bakhtar* News Agency.[4] Because of his political activism he was transferred to a low-ranking job in Badakhshan. During the period of liberalization following the resignation of Muhammad Hashim, Taraki's activities resulted in the establishment of a political party. The members of this party, the *Wish Zalmiyan* (Awakened Youth), first met in 1948 in a house Taraki rented in Chardeh, near Kabul.[5] The party attracted members of the intelligentsia and the petit bourgoisie who had national democratic leanings. In 1949[6] the party published its own weekly organ called *Angar (The Embers)* in which Taraki demanded "bread, clothing, education, and equality," and the reformation of Afghan society. This led to the suspension of the paper.[7]

NO.

Between 1948 and 1953 Taraki increasingly became known as an author and political activist. He published a number of short stories, entitled "Under the Cow," "This is Service,"[8] "Maxim Gorki," and "What Sort of Freedom." The Afghan Government

1 The following biographical sketch was taken from the *Anis* of 8. Aqrab 1357/October 30, 1978 and from the *Kabul Times* of the same date. A number of additions were, however, made on the basis of Klaus Jäkel's "Nur Muhammad Tarakai," in the *Afghanistan Journal*, Jg. 5, Heft 3, 1978.
2 Jäkel suggests obliquely that Taraki may have been inspired by this "admirer of Lenin" and founder of the *"Khuda-i-Khidmatgaran"* or "Red Shirts."
3 Jäkel, *op. cit.*
4 Jäkel, *op. cit.*
5 According to Jäkel, in late 1946 or early 1947.
6 According to Jäkel, 1951.
7 According to Jäkel, Angar's report of April 16, 1951, on the supression of the Kabul University Student Union, and the demand for its restoration, led to the suspension of the paper.
8 "Dried Beef"—Gedörrtes Rindfleisch—and "This is my Service," according to Jäkel.

then suppressed the freedom of press, arrested some political activists, and exiled others, including Taraki, who was sent to the Afghan embassy in Washington, D.C., as Press Attache. When Muhammad Daud became Prime Minister of Afghanistan in 1953, Taraki denounced the new regime and left the United States after a tenure of six months in Washington. He returned to Afghanistan, ready to face imprisonment, but was not arrested. Between 1953 and 1963, Taraki had difficulty obtaining a job; therefore, he opened the "Nur Translation Bureau" which did translation work for various Afghan and foreign organizations. At the same time he continued his political activism and published a number of works with revolutionary themes, including "The Drugged Traveller (Dabang Musafer)," "The White" (Spin), "Tsela," "The Peasants Daughter" (Da Bazgar Lur), and "The New Life" (Zendegi Novin), an "appraisal of the three fundamental parts of working class ideology, namely economy, philosophy, and scientific socialism." With the establishment of the government of Muhammad Yusuf in 1963, Taraki was able to operate more openly and consider founding a new party. On January 1, 1965, Taraki invited some 30 young men to his house in Sher Shah Mina in Kabul to convene the Founding Congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan *(Hizb-i Demukratik-i Khalq-i Afghanistan).* Taraki was chosen a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary General of the party. In 1965 Taraki ran for election as a representative of Naveh district for the Wolesi Jirga, but was unsuccessful. In April 1966, the party published a weekly newspaper called *Khalq* of which Taraki was the publisher and Muhammad Hasan Bareq-Shafi'i (the subsequent Minister of Information and Culture) the Editor-in-Chief. The paper was suspended after only six issues.

In 1967 the party split into two factions: the *"Khalqis"* under the leadership of Muhammad Taraki, and the *"Parchamis"* (from *Parcham*—banner) under Babrak Karmal. While the Parchamis collaborated with Muhammad Daud after the 1973 Coup, the Khalqis, under the direction of Nur Muhammad Taraki, held themselves aloof and continued to win followers and penetrate the army to achieve their objective of building "a society based on scientific socialism." Hafizullah Amin, the subsequent Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was entrusted with party work within the Armed Forces. In a relatively short period of time a larger number of officers were won over to the party. In 1976, Muhammad Amin suggested to Taraki that the military was ready to topple the Daud Government. However, the Secretary General counseled patience. Unity was restored between the two factions of the party in July 1977, and Taraki remained Secretary General. Unity was to be in two sectors, the civilian and the military. Unity in the civilian sector—in which the Parchamis were the majority—was to be on a basis of complete equality; in the military sector—in which the Khalqis predominated—the Khalqis were to remain in control. The Daud Government in the meantime created its own party, the National Revolutionary Party *(Hizb-i-Inqilab-i-Milli),* and eliminated the Parchamis from positions of power. When, on April 17, 1978, a member of the People's Democratic Party, Mir Akbar Khaibar, was killed, thousands gathered in protest at his funeral, and the leaders of the Left, including Nur Muhammad Taraki, were arrested. On April 27, 1978, the Army revolted and the Daud regime was destroyed. On April 30, 1978, Nur Muhammad Taraki was elected President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

WAFADAR, PACHA GUL پاچاگل وفادار

Born 1943 in Jadran, Pakthia. Educated at the military school, 1955–1963. Went to the Soviet Union for higher education and graduated with a degree in engineering in 1969. Started his career in the Air Force, 1969. Participated in the 1973 coup. Minister of Frontier Affairs, 1973, and became Ambassador in Bulgaria in the same year. Afghan Ambassador to Libya, 1977. Afghan Ambassador to India, August 1978.

WASTALI, GHULAM NABI غلام نبی واستلی

Born 1935 in Darreh-ye Mazar, Kunar province, the son of Walid Mir Ahmad. Graduated from elementary school in Darreh-ye Mazar, 1941. Attended Military School (Harbi Puhanzai), 1945–1952. Attended Infantry Military College, 1952–1955. Second Lieutenant, 1955. Specialized in Alpine (mountain) warfare, 1961. Promoted to Captain and became teacher of Tactics at the Military College, 1962. Senior Captain, 1966. Promoted to Major and was put in charge of Headquarters (Masa'i-ye Qarargah), 1968. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was put in charge of Mu'tamed-i-Istehkam of the Central Forces, 1973. Became Member of *Khalq*, 1973. In charge of the Army of Pakhtia, 1975. Delegated to the Ministry of Defense, 1976. Promoted to Colonel and appointed Governor and Commander of the Military Forces at Nangarhar, 1978. Governor and Commander of the Armed Forces at Herat, 1978. Appointed Loe Derestiz (Chief of General Staff.) of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan, November 1978. Afghan Ambassador to Warsaw, January 1979. Married and had two daughters and two sons. Died in February 1979 in Warsaw.

WATANJAR, MUHAMMAD ASLAM محمد اسلم وطنجار

Graduated from Afghan Military Academy, 1968. Rose to rank of Major. After the Saur Revolution became Minister of Communications, April–June 1978. Minister of Internal Affairs, August 1978.

ZIRI, DR. SALEH MUHAMMAD (Also ZERAY) صالح محمد زیری

Graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University, where he was at the head of his class for seven years. Candidate from Kandahar to the 1969 Parliament, but was arrested. Member of the Central Committee of *Khalq* (his brother is Eng. Pir Muhammad Ziri, Deputy Minister of Higher Education). Became Minister of Agriculture after the Saur Revolution. Is in charge of affairs of People's Organizations.

DIPLOMATIC LIST

FRANCE

In Paris	Mahmud Tarzi	1922
	Muhammad Nadir Khan	1924
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1926
	Habibullah Tarzi	1928
	Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1929
	Shah Wali Khan Gazi	1931
	Muhammad Daud Khan	1948
	Muhammad Umar	1949
	Ghulam Muhammad Sherzad	1955
	Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1960
	Asadullah Siraj	1961
	Zalmay Mahmud Ghazi	1965
	Rawan Farhadi	1973
	Muhammad Akram	1975
In Kabul	Maurice Foucher	March 1923
	Monsieur Feit	July 1926
	Monsieur Bodart	May 1931
	Monsieur Dollot	August 1934
	Monsieur Dufaure De La Prade	May 1936
	Monsieur Barbier	December 1937
	no rep.	1940–1945
	Monsieur Serres	March 1945
	Armand Henriot	October 1945
	Henri Roux	November 1947
	Marcel Berthelot	September 1950
	Monsieur Breal	July 1952
	Monsieur Briere	May 1954
	Christian Belle	April 1957
	Monsieur D'Andurain De Maytie	November 1959
	Monsieur Cattand	January 1963
	Monsieur Negre	August 1967
	Eugene Wernert	January 1971
	George Perruche	November 1975

GERMANY

In Berlin/Bonn	Ghulam Siddiq Khan	1922
	Gen. Ahmad Ali Ludin	1925–28
	Muhammad Amin	1926
	Abdul Hadi Dawi	1929
	Ghulam Siddiq Charkhi	1931
	Muhammad Aziz Khan	1933
	Allah Nawaz Khan	1933–45
	Ghulam Faruq	
	Ali Ahmad Popal	1965
	Muhammad Yusuf	1966
	Ghulam Faruq	1973
	Eng. Bashir	1977
	Eng. Nazar Muhammad	Sept. 1978
In Kabul	Dr. Fritz Grobba	1923
	Dr. August Friedrich Feigel	1926
	Dr. Heribert Schworbel	1931
	Dr. Kurt Ziemke	1933
	Hans Pilger	1937
	Dr. Franz Quiring	1954
	Dr. Erich Eiswaldt	1957
	Dr. Hans Schmidt-Horix	1959
	Dr. Gerhard Moltmann	1963
	Dr. Richard Breuer	1969
	Franz Josef Hoffmann	1973–79

GREAT BRITAIN

In London	Abdul Hadi Dawi	1922
	Sayyid Qasim Khan	1924
	Shuja-ul-Dawla	1925
	Ali Muhammad Khan	1929(?)
	Ahmad Ali Sulaiman	1930
	Marshall Shah Wali Khan Ghazi	1931
	Ali Muhammad Sulaiman	1938
	Muhammad Naim	1946
	Faiz Muhammad Zikria	1949
	Muhammad Hashim Maiwandwal	1956
	Najibullah Turwayna	1957
	Faiz Muhammad	1960
	Muhammad Kabir Ludin	1962?
	Abdullah Malikyar	1964
	Dr. Abdul Majid	1966?
	Zalmay Mahmud Ghazi	1972
	Hamidullah Inayat Siraj	1974
	Abdur Rahman Pazhwak	1976
	Abdul Wakil	1978
In Kabul	Sir Francis H. Humphreys	1922
	Sir Richard W. Maconochie	1929
	Sir W. Kerr Fraser-Tytler	1935
	Sir Francis V. Wylie	1941
	Sir Giles Frederick Squire	1943 (Ambassador)
	Mr. John Gardener	1949
	Mr. Eric R. Lingeman	1951
	Sir Daniel W. Lascelles	1953
	Sir Michael Cavenagh Gillett	1957
	Mr. Arthur J. de la Mare	1963
	Sir Gordon C. Whitteridge	1965
	Mr. Peers L. Carter	1968

	Mr. Jonn K. Drinkall	1972
	Mr. K. R. Crook	1976

INDIA

* In Delhi	Sardar Najibullah	
	Abdul Husain Aziz	1954
	Gen. Muhammad Umar	1958
	Dr. Muhammad Anas	1968
	Kabir Khan Ludin	
	Nasser Zia	
	Dr. Abdul Zahir	
	A. H. Tabibi	1970
	Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	1973
	Hamidullah Enayat Seraj	1976
	Pacha Gul Wafadar	1978
In Kabul	Wing Commander Rup Chand	1948
	Bhagwat Dayal	1952
	Sundar Narain Haksar	1957
	Jagan Nath Dhamija	1960
	Gen. P. N. Thapar	1964
	Ashok Nandlal Mehta	1967
	Kohensalan L. Mehta	1971
	K. R. P. Singh	1974
	Shalendar Kumar Singh	1977–79

IRAN

In Tehran	Abdul Aziz Khan Aziz	1920
	Mir Muhammad Husain	1925
	Sultan Ahmad Shirzai	1928
	Muhammad Nauruz	1939–1942
	Jalaluddin Tarzi	
	Rahim Ullah Khan	1948–49?
	Abdur Razzaq Ziayi	1967?
	Rahim Ullah Khan	1948–49?
	Zalmai Mahmud Gazi	1973?
	Abdullah Malikyar	1977
	Dr. Najib	1978
In Kabul	Nasrullah Ihtila ul-Mulk Khalat Bari	1929
	Said Mahdi Mutassim ul-Sultanah Farukh	1926
	Ihtila ul-Mulk Khalat Bari	1928
	Muhammad Taghi Isfandyari Muntakhab ul-Mulk	1932
	Ali Akbar Bahman	1934
	Baghir Kazimi	1938
	Ali Sohaili	1939
	Husain Samiyi Adib ul-Sultana	1940
	Abu Kasim Najim	1943

* Sequence and tenure of Afghan diplomats in Delhi may not be correct and some diplomats may not have been included.

	Hasan Ali Kamal Hidayat Nasr ul-Mulk	1945
	Abdul Husain Masud Ansari	1949
	Mahmud Salahi	1952
	Muhammad Shayistah	1955
	Abdul Amir Rashidi Hairi	1959
	Muhammad Zulfiqari	1961
	Mahmud Furughi	1966
	Jahangir Tafazuli	1971
	Husain Davudi	1974–79

ITALY

In Rome	Shir Ahmad Khan	1921
	Azimullah Khan	1922
	Abdul Aziz Khan, Aziz	1926
	Ali Muhammad Khan	1927–
	Sayyid Qasim	1928
	Abdul Husain Aziz	1930
	Muhammad Naim Khan	1932
	Muhammad Akbar Khan	1935
	Abdul Samad Khan	1936
	Muhammad Akram Nur	1946–47
	Ghulam Muhammad Shirzad	1952
	Muhammad Kabir	1963
	Abdul Zahir	1969
	Nur Ahmad Etemadi	1972
	Sayyid Masud Pohanyar	1974
In Kabul	Gaetano Paterno' Di Manchi Di Bilichi	1921
	Antonio Cabicchioni	1924
	Gino Cecchi	1926
	Vincezo Galanti	1931
	Francesco Meriano	1934
	Ugo Sabetta	1934
	Pietro Quaroni	1936
	Alberto Calisse	1946
	Franco Fontana	1950
	Alfredo Nuchio	1954
	Guido Relli	1956
	Folco Trabalza	1958
	Carlo Cimino	1961
	Antonio Sanfelice Di Monteforte	1967
	Carlo Ungaro (Charge d'Affaires)	1970
	Italo Papini	1970
	Valerio Brigante Colonna	1975
	Francesco Lo Prinzi	1978

JAPAN

In Tokyo	Muhd. Khan. Zulfiqar	1939
	Abdul Majd	1956–63
	Abdul Rahim	1966

	Sayyid Qasim Rishtya	1970
	Abdul Hakim Tabibi	1972
	Ali Ahmad Popal	1974
	Muhammad Hassan Sharq	1977
	Abdul Hamid Muhtat	1978
In Kabul	Hideki Masaki	1967
	Sashichiro Matsui	1968
	Kenji Nakao	1971
	Junji Yamada	1973
	Toshikazu Maeda	1978

SOVIET UNION

In Moscow	Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1920
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1922
	Muhammad Hashim Khan	1924
	Mirza Muhammad Yaftali	1926
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1928
	Muhammad Aziz	1929
	Abdul Husain Aziz	1933
	Sultan Ahmad Sherzoy	1938
	Muhammad Nauruz	1946
	Ghulam Yahya Tarzi	1957
	Abdul Hakim	1957
	Shah Alami	1960
	Gen. Muhd. Aref	1965
	Muhammad Yusuf	1973
	Nur Ahmad Etemadi	1973
	Dr. Raz Muhammad Paktin	1978
In Kabul	K. Bravir	1919
	Z. Suritoz	1919
	F. Raskolnikov	1921
	Leonide Stark	1924
	Boris E. M. Skvirsky	1936
	Constantine Michailov Alexandrovich	1938
	Ivan Bakulin	1944
	Smolovski Ivan Vasilovich	1947
	Feodorov A. Feodorovich	1948
	Michail Vasilievich Degtyar	1953
	Alexander Michailovich Puzanov	November 1972

TURKEY

In Ankara	Sultan Ahmad Khan	1920
	Muhammad Haidar Khan	1924
	Ghulam Jilani Khan	1925
	Ghulam Nabi Charkhi	1929
	Sultan Ahmad Shirzoy	1930, 1937–38
	Faiz Muhammad Zikria	1938
	Ghulam Muhammad Sulaiman	
	Muhammad Akram Nur	1948
	Asadullah Siraj	1951

	Gen. Sayyid Hasan	
	Ali Ahmad Popal	1966
	Muhammad Usman Siddiq	1967
	Abdul Majid	1963
	Abdul Etimadi	1967
	Gen. Muhammad Sayyid Khan	1973
	Muhammad Faruq	
In Kabul	Abdurrahman Bey	1920
	Gen. Fahreddin Turkkan	1922
	Nebil Bati	1926
	Yusuf Hikmet Bayur	1928
	Memduh Şevket Esendal	1933
	Kemal Koprulu	1942
	Ahmed Cavad Ustun	1945
	Cemal Yeşil	1951
	Gen. Zekai Okan	1956
	Talat Benler	1960
	Cemil Vafi	1964
	Hamit Batu	1966
	Omer Faruk Şahinbas	1971
	Ilhan Bakay	1976

UNITED STATES

In Washington	Abdul Huşain Aziz	1942
	Habibullah Tarzi	1946
	Muhammad Naim	1948
	Najibullah	1950
	Muhammad Kabir Ludin	1957
	Muhd. Hashim Maiwandwal	1958
	Abdul Majid	1963
	Abdullah Malikyar	1967
	Abdul Wahid Karim	1977
	Nur Ahmad Nur	1978
In Kabul	Charles W. Thayer	1942
	Cornelius van Engert	1942
	Ely E. Palmer	1945
	Louis Dreyfus	1949
	George R. Merrell	1951
	Angus Ward	1952
	Sheldon T. Mills	1956
	Henry A. Byroade	1959
	John M. Steeves	1962
	Robert G. Neumann	1967
	Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.	1973
	Adolph Dubs	1978
	Assassinated in February 1979.	

YUGOSLAVIA

In Belgrad	Gen. Muhammad Aref	1960
	Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi	1965
	Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rasul	1966
	Attaullah Naser Zia	1969
	Mir Muhd. Siddiq Farhang	1972
	Muhammad Amin Etemadi	1974
	Dr. Anahita Ratebzad	1978
In Kabul	Dusan Kveder	1959
	Voja Sobaic	?
	Borislav Samonikov	1974
	Bogdan Malbasic	1978

CORRECTIONS TO THE FIRST EDITION OF THE WHO'S WHO OF AFGHANISTAN

Page	
6	ABDUR RAHMAN, Born in 1922 at Ghormach, as well as the subsequent entry with the same name should be combined into one entry.
11	ANSARI, MIR AMANUDDIN Son of Mir Ainuddin (not Ayamuddin), born March 15, 1918. Attended seminar (not studied in) in Public Administration, Bangkok, 1962–63.
12	ANSARI, MIR FARIDUDDIN (not FARUDDIN).
12	ANSARI, MIR NAJMUDDIN, son of Mir Ainuddin Ansari, entry should be combined with following entry of the same name.
26	FARID, AHMAD FARID should read FARID, GUL AHMAD, and this and the subsequent entry (FARID, GUL AHMAD) should be combined into one entry. The correct year of birth is 1929.
35	HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR graduated from Columbia University (not University of Arizona), his corrected entry is listed in the biographical section of this Supplement.
74	SHALIZI, ABDUS SATAR, education includes B. A. from Illinois University and M. A. in Education from Columbia Univesity (not studied Hydro Electrics).
77	SIDDIQ, ABDUL FATAH and SIDDIQ, MIR ABDUL FATAH should be combined into one entry.
79	STWODAH, IBRAHIM should read STWODAH, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM. He is the son of Sultan Mahmud (not Muhammad). Obtained M. S. at Indiana University, 1969.
111	AHMAD SHAH Died in 1952 (not 1951).
164	IBRAHIM KHAN should read IBRAHIM KHAN, MUHAMMAD was in the cabinet of Shah Mahmud Ghazi (not Ghazni).
211	NUR AHMAD Died in 1936 (not 1926) at Kabul.
319	GHULAM YAHYA TARZI 1939 (not 1945) Minister of Communications.
	ABDUL HUSAIN AZIZ 1940 (not 1939).
320	ABDUL HAKIM SHAH ALAMI (Minister of Agriculture) 1944.
Table 56	KABUL SARDARS – Ziai Family. Correction: Aminullah (6) son of Amir Abdur Rahman had three wives (not two). Shahnaz (3–10) was his third wife (not second), she had eight children and Zubaida (9a) was not her daughter.

Zubaida (9a) was the daughter of the second wife (whose name is not known); she had seven children – the five listed on Table 56 as well as Shahla and Nazima.

Table 65 The entry "Latifa (15a)" who married Sayyid Abdullah seems not correct. Latifa was listed as a daughter of Muhammad Faruq (8), a son of Amir Habibullah by Mehri (85–4).

283–377 The lists of Afghan Government positions are incomplete in some cases.

ADDENDUM

ALEMYAR, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ محمد صديق عالميار

Born 1944 in Sayyidkhel, Jabal Siraj, the son of Muhammad Shuaib Alemyar. Primary education at the local village school, and subsequently at Noman high school in Charikar, Parwan province. Transferred to Commerce School at Kabul, and completed high school 1962. Attended Kabul Technical School for three years, and graduated from the Machinist Department, 1965. Worked with Afghan Construction Unit in Helmand. Passed Kabul University entrance examination in 1966 and studied at the Geology Department of Kabul Polytechnic. After graduation joined the Ministry of Mines and Industries as a Geologist. After working for three years he won a scholarship to the Soviet Union and obtained a diploma after eight months of study. After the Saur Revolution he was appointed President of Mines and Survey Department, Ministry of Mines and Industries. Later he became Governor of Balkh. In April 1979 was appointed Minister of Planning.

BAREQ-SHAFI'I, MUHAMMAD HASAN* محمد حسن بارق شفيعی

Born 1910 in Reka Khana, Kabul. Worked with Rawan Company, 1951-1955. Member, "Enlightenment" Department, 1955-1959. Fulfilled his military service, 1959. Assistant Editor of Nendari Magazine. Editor of Zhuandun Magazine, 1962. Minister of Information and Culture, 1978. Minister of Transport, April 1979.

GHORBANDI, ABDUL QUDDUS* عبد القدوس غوربندی

Born 1933 in Ghorband, the son of Abdul Muhammad. Graduated from Kabul Technical School, 1955. Began his career as a civil servant with the Afghan Air Authority, 1955. In charge of communications, Mazar-i-Sharif, 1957. Teacher at the Air Authority, 1961. After completion of military service, went to the United States for higher studies, 1964. Ran unsuccessfully for election, 1969. Employed with Operational Department, Air Authority, 1969. Visited Bangkok. Employed in Exploration Branch of Air Authority, 1975-1978. Minister of Commerce, 1978.

GULABZOI, SAYYID MUHAMMAD سيد محمد گلاب زوی

Born 1951 in Pakthia province, the son of Gulab Shah. Completed primary and secondary education at Nadir Shahkot school. Attended Air Force College. Military officer in Mazar-i-Sharif, 1966. Served at Khwaja Rawash Military Airport, 1969. Participated in the 1973 coup against the monarchy. Appointed Aide to the Air Force Commander, and in 1976 went to the Soviet Union for higher education. After the Saur Revolution appointed Aide-de Camp to the President. Minister of Communications, April 1979.

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*Entries with asterisks are supplementary to entries appearing in the preceding Who's Who section.

GURBUZ, MIR AHMAD میر احمد گوربز

Born 1945 in Gurbuz, Pakthia province. Graduated from Rahman Baba high school, 1965. Graduated from the College of Letters, Kabul University, 1970, and taught at Pakthia high school for one year. Subsequently taught at Zeruk middle school, Pakthia. Member of Education Department, Herat, 1972. Member of Radio Education Department and teacher at Darul Muallimin, 1976. Director-General of Teachers' Training College, 1978. A prominent Party member. Married, and has no children. He speaks English. Ambassador to Bulgaria, July 1979.

HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR* محمد منصور هاشمی

Attended American University of Beirut. Lecturer, Faculty of Education until 1974. Lecturer, Faculty of Science, 1974-1978.

JALILI, ABDUL RASHID عبد الرشید جلیلی

Born 1939 in Kunarha, the son of Abdul Jalil. After completing his primary and secondary education, he obtained an M.A. in the United States and subsequently a Ph.D. in the Soviet Union. Began his career as Lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University. Attended a research program in Egypt, 1969. After the Saur Revolution became Rector of Kabul University, and in April 1979 became Minister of Education. Appointed Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, July 1979. Speaks Russian and English.

JAUZJANI, ABDUL HAKIM SHARAʿI* عبد الحکیم شرعی جوزجانی

Appointed Research and Study Section, Anis, 1959. Member, Radio Afghanistan, Reporters Section, 1960. Resigned to run for elections, 1965. Member, Encyclopaedia Ariana, 1966. Ran unsuccessfully for election again in 1969. Reappointed Member, Encyclopaedia Section, 1973. After the Saur Revolution became Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

KATAWAZI, KHAYAL MUHAMMAD خیال محمد کتوازی

Born 1948 in Sharna-Katawaz, Paktika province, the son of Abdul Ghaffar. Entered the third grade of Ali Baba School at the Age of seven. Entered Rahman Baba School, 1957, and obtained a degree in Journalism from the Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Kabul University, 1970. Became a producer at Radio Afghanistan. Underwent military service in 1972. Rejoined Radio Afghanistan in 1973. After the Saur Revolution became Deputy Minister of Radio and TV. Minister of Information and Culture, April 1979.

MAZDURYAR, SHIR JAN شیر جان مزدوریار

Born 1945 in Ghulaman, Tirinkot, the son of Abdullah. Completed primary education at Sayadal Khan School in Uruzgan, 1952. Entered Kabul Military Academy, 1958, and graduated in 1964. Second Lieutenant, Army Transport, 1967. Promoted to First Lieutenant and became a teacher in 1971. Appointed Captain Major and Commander of Unit 255, Fourth Armoured Division, 1973. Promoted to Major, 1974. After the Saur Revolution, became Commander of the Kabul Garrison and of the Fourth Armoured Division. Minister of Interior, April 1979, and Minister of Frontier Affairs, July 1979.

MISAQ, ABDUL KARIM* also v. p.11 عبد الکریم میثاق

Son of Safar Ali. Member, Demography Department, Ministry of Interior, 1954-1956. Subsequently underwent military training. Official at Kabul Airport, 1959. Director of Transport, Kabul Airport, 1960-1963. Director of Personnel, General Transport Department. Appointed to Jangalak Technicum. Employed in various departments of the Ministry of Mines, 1966-1975. Director of Statistics, Ministry of Mines.

PANJSHIRI, DASTAGIR* دستگیر پنجشیری

Born 1933 in Panjshir, the son of Malik Dad Muhammad. After completing his primary education in Herat, entered Kabul Teachers' College and subsequently the Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Kabul University. Member of the Editorial Board, Anis. Director of Research and Study, Anis, 1958-1959. Deputy Director of Libraries, Ministry of Information and Culture, and teacher of literature at Kabul Teachers' College, 1959-1960. Director of Liaison, Ministry of Information and Culture, 1963-1964. Director of Folklore, Department of Culture, 1966-1967. In charge of Manuscripts Section, Ministry of Information and Culture, 1967-1969. Author of many publications.

ROSTAMEL, PROF. MUHAMMAD IHSAN محمد احسان روستامل

Born 1933 in Kabul. Graduated from Isteqlal School, 1953, and from the Faculty of Law and Political Science, 1957. Obtained Ph.D. in Law and Political Science in France, 1965. Became Assistant Professor, 1965. Held various administrative positions in the Prime Ministry and Ministry of Justice. After the Saur Revolution was appointed Ambassador to Indonesia.

SAHRAYI, SAHIB JAN صاحب جان صحرائی

Born 1937 in Dehrawad, Uruzgan province. Studied at Kandahar Teachers' College, and subsequently entered the Faculty of Education, Kabul University. After graduation, became a teacher at Kabul Teachers' College. Taught in various parts of the country until 1973. Ran unsuccessfully for election. Was imprisoned until the 1973 coup. At the time of the first Khalqi Congress was a member of the Progressive Youth Group and subsequently became a full member of the Party. Director of Frontier Affairs, 1973, but later ousted by President Daud. Worked for the Party Central Committee in Nangarhar after 1974. After the Saur Revolution he became Governor of Kunduz, and in April 1979 Minister of Frontier Affairs. Minister Without Portfolio, July 1979.

SHAH WALI* شاه ولی

Born in Deh Khudaidad, Kabul, the son of Shah Baba. Member, Urology Department, Ministry of Public Health, 1966. Physician of Rural Development Project, 1967. Physician, Ibn-i-Sina Hospital, 1968-1971. Surgeon, Samangan Public Health Institute, 1973-1974. Surgeon, Labor Corps, and member of the Ministry of Public Health until 1978. After the Saur Revolution became Minister of Public Health and subsequently, Deputy Prime Minister. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister, July 1979.

SUHAK, DR. BISMILLAH (SAHAK) بسم الله سهاك

Completed his primary education at Khwaja Musafer School in Paghman, and attended Kabul Teachers' College, graduating in 1960. Teacher, Ibn-i-Sina School, 1961. Attended College of Letters, Kabul University, 1962-1966, and obtained B.A. degree. Teacher, Khushhal Khan School and later Lecturer at the College of Letters. Went to the Soviet Union for advanced studies and obtained a Ph.D. in 1977. Returned to Afghanistan and was unemployed until the Saur Revolution. Lecturer, Polytechnic Institute. Governor of Kabul, 1978. Ambassador to the United Nations, June 1979.

WATANJAR, MUHAMMAD ASLAM* محمد اسلم وطنجار

Born 1946 in Pakthia province. After completing primary education in his village, entered Military School. First Lieutenant, 1971. Capt. Major, 1973. Major, 1975, and Commander of a Battalion in the Fourth Armoured Division. Chief of General Staff, 1979. Minister of Defence, April 1979. Promoted to Lt. Col., 1979. Minister of Interior, July 1979.

GOVERNMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
APRIL 1979

CABINET

President of the Revolutionary Council	Nur Muhammad Taraki (P)*
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs	Hafizullah Amin (P)
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health	Dr. Shah Wali (P)
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform	Dr. Saleh Muhammad Ziri (P)
Minister of Public Works	Dastagir Panjshiri (P)
Minister of Finance	Abdul Karim Misaq (P)
Minister of Higher Education	Mahmud Suma (P)
Minister of Defence	Major Muhammad Aslam Watanjar
Minister of Education	Dr. Abdul Rashid Jalili
Attorney General and Minister of Justice	Abdul Hakim Shara'i Jauzjani
Minister of Water and Power	Muhammad Mansur Hashimi
Minister of Planning	Eng. Muhammad Siddiq Alemyar
Minister of Information and Culture	Khiyal Muhammad Katawazi
Minister of Communications	Sayyid Muhammad Gulabzoi
Minister of Internal Affairs	Shir Jan Mazduryar
Minister of Mines and Industries	Eng. Muhammad Ismail Danesh
Minister of Commerce	Abdul Quddus Ghorbandi
Minister of Transport	Muhammad Hassan Bareq-Shafi'i
Minister of Frontier Affairs	Sahib Jan Sahrayi

*"P" indicates membership in the Politburo.
Ministers are listed in the rank order given by the Protocol Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The Afghan Government announced a "Cabinet Reshuffle" in which the following appointments were made: Dr. Shah Wali, Deputy First Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Saleh Muhammad Ziri, Minister of Public Health; Major Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, Minister of Interior; Dr. Abdul Rashid Jalili, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms; Sher Jan Mazduryar, Minister of Frontier Affairs; Sahib Jan Sahrayi, Minister Without Portfolio; and Muhammad Salem Masudi, Minister of Education. (The Kabul Times, July 29, 1979)

PRIME MINISTRY

Prime Minister	Hafizullah Amin (April, 1979) Nur Muhammad Taraki
President of the Office of the Revolutionary Council	Dipl. Eng. Sayyid Daud Tarun
President of the Secretariat	Muhammad Hakim Gondi
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council	Ali Shah
Rural Development Department President	Abdul Satar Khustwal
Inspection and Investigation of Accounts President	Muhammad Zaman Karimzada
Olympic Committee President	Abdul Qayyum Alamzai
Central Bureau of Administrative Reform President	Dost Muhammad Fazl
Emergency Preparedness Office President	Saleh Muhammad
Red Crescent Society President	Dr. Arab Gul Tutakhel
Afghanistan Science Academy President	Dr. Gul Muhammad Nurzai
Social Welfare Organization of Marastun President	Eng. Ainuddin
International Pashtu Studies Center President	Dr. Daulat Muhammad Ludin
Research and Studies President (Land Reform)	Abdul Wakil
Ghazni-Wardak Rural Development Dept. President	Eng. Sadat Amiri

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister	Hafizullah Amin
First Deputy Minister for Political Affairs	Shah Muhammad Dust
Second Deputy Minister for Political Affairs	Dr. Assadullah Amin
Deputy Minister for Administrative Affairs	Abdul Hadi Mokamel

Cabinet of the Minister Chief du Cabinet	Dr. Muhammad Akbar Mehr
Deputy Chief	Dr. Faika Mukhtarzada
Deputy Director for Codes	Din Muhammad
Political Department Director General for Political Affairs	Vacant
First Political Division (India, Pakistan, and all East and Southeast Asian Countries) Director	Mirza Gul Yawar
Second Political Division (Middle East and Africa) Director	Muhammad Siddiq Saljuqi
Third Political Division (USSR, Europe, and the Americas) Director	Dr. Muhammad Rafik Shamriz
International Relations and UN Affairs Director	Amanullah Hasrat
Cultural Relations Division Director	Abdul Mahmud Samel
Information Division Director	Assadullah Matin
Treaties and Law Division Deputy Director	Muhammad Anwar Bashar
Economic Department Acting Director	Muhammad Mirza Samma'
International Economic and Financial Relations Division Director	Muhammad Mirza Samma'
Protocol Department Chief of Protocol	Muhammad Wali Mandozai
Administrative Department Director-General	Abdul Ghani Karimi
Personnel Division Deputy Director	Abdul Hakim Warzai
Consular Affairs Division Director	Abdul Qahar Safi (Qahir?)
Passport and Visa Division Director (Acting)	Muhammad Arif Sherzada
Accounts Division Director	Moslehuddin Maruf
General Services Division Director	Muhammad Rahim Shomalzai

Archives Department Deputy Director	Abdul Azim
Diplomatic Training Institute Director	Ghulam Ghaus Waziri

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Minister (and Deputy Prime Minister)	Dr. Shah Wali
First Deputy Minister	Dr. Mahmud
Second Deputy Minister	Dr. Abdul Muhammad Darmangar
Planning Board President	Dr. Nisar Ali Nisar
Administrative Department President	Muhammad Asif Ferozan
Curative Medicine Department President	Dr. Muhammad Nabi Kamyar
Preventive Medicine Department President	Dr. Khan Mir Ghayur
Nursing Department President	Dr. Aziza Aziz
Environmental Health Department President	Dipl. Eng. Muhammad Sharif Diyar (Dihyar?)
Environmental Health Department of Kabul Municipality President	Dr. Muhammad Kabir Alani
Mental Health Department President	Dr. Zia Ahmad Zahin
Public Health Institute President	Dr. Muhammad Asef
Malaria Institute President	Dr. Muhammadullah
Child Health Institute President	Dr. Sona Ram
Avicenna Pharmaceutical Institute President	Sayyid Alef Shah Ghazanfar
Public Health Affairs President	Dr. Abdul Muhammad Darmangar
Afghan Guidance Association President	Dr. Mahmud
General Health Services President	Dr. Aminullah Sabur

Civil Servants Health Insurance President	Dr. Abdul Ghani
Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital President	Dr. Halim Shah Samkanai
Jamhuriat Hospital President	Dr. Sur Gul Khatiz
Malalai Maternity Hospital President	Dr. Rangena

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORM

Minister	Saleh Muhammad Ziri
Deputy Minister for Land Reform	Fazl Rahim Rahim
Deputy Minister for Agriculture	Abdul Ahad Sarsam
Planning Department President	Sayyid Murtaza
Administration Department President	Nadir Shah
Administration Department for Land Reform President	Muhammad Qasim Nazimi
Expropriation Department President	Abdul Karim Naujud
Land Reclamation and Registration Dept. President	Abdul Majid
Distribution and Settlement Department President	Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Dept. President	Dr. Ahmad Shah Sadati
Plant Protection Department President of Research (Acting)	Muhammad Ghofran
Forestry Department President	Sobhani
Agricultural Research and Soil Survey President	Vacant
Nangarhar Valley Authority President	Pohanmal Guldad
Extension and Development Department President-General	Muhammad Hasan Payman
Information Department Director-General	Mahak
Paktia Development Project President	Mirza Ali Nazim

Afghan Fertilizer Company President	Muhammad Naim
Kunarha Project President	Spin Jan Lalahhand
Afghan Seed Company President	Mir Dad Panjshiri

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

Minister	Dastagir Panjshiri (Aug. 1978) Col. Muhammad Rafi (arrested)
Deputy Minister	Eng. Saleh Muhammad Piruz
Water Supply and Canalization Dept. President	Eng. Abdul Satar Uria
Housing Construction Department President	Eng. Ahmad Shah
Mechanical Department President	Abdul Wadud
Banayi (Construction) Unit President	Eng. Abdul Latif Baryal
Road and Airport Construction President	Eng. Muhayuddin Khalqi
Administrative Department President	Muhammad Gul Saqi
Town and Building Construction President	Eng. Abdullah Breshna
Afghan Construction Unit President	Eng. Khair Muhammad
Technical Department President	Dr. Wali Muhammad Rasuli
Planning and Assessment Department President	Abdul Ghaffar Sharifi
Maintenance Department (Microryan) President	Eng. Abdul Qaher

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister	Abdul Karim Misaq
Deputy Minister	Khair Muhammad Sultani
Administration Department President	Muhammad Qasim
Accounting Department President	Muhammad Kazim Aimaq

Chief Accountants (Mustaufi) Baghlan	Abdul Rahim Rawish
Balkh	Muhammad Ishaq Khorushan
Farah	Ghulam Husain
Fariab	Muhammad Hashim Daqiq
Ghazni	Sayyid Muhammad
Helmand	Ali Akbar
Herat	Muhammad Hashim Watanwal
Jalalabad	Muhammad Usman
Kabul	Ghulam Ahmad Hamid
Kandahar	Mira Gul Khan
Kunduz	Abdul Mubin Mubin
Laghman	Abdul Habib
Nangarhar	Muhammad Usman
Paktia	Vacant
Parwan	Shirullah Shahpar
Takhar	Abdul Ghani Bektash
Budget Department President	Mrs. Rona Latif
Customs Department President-General	Dr. Muhammad Kabir
Kabul	Zakim Shah
Torkham	Juma Dad
Jalalabad	Karar Shah
Balkh	Arsala
Kandahar	Abdul Ghafur Atrafi
Herat	Abdul Wakil Ruhi
Kunduz	Abdul Rahim
Kabul Airport	Hunar Ghairat
Hairaton	Abdul Ghani
Revenue Department President	Nasir Ahmad
Treasury Department President	Muhammad Naim Askaryar

Enterprises Department President	Muhammad Hakim Nazahi (Nazihi?)

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Minister	Prof. Mahmud Suma
Deputy Minister	Eng. Pir Muhammad Ziri (Zeray)
Control Department Director	Abdul Fattah
Kabul University Rector	Eng. Azizurrahman Sa'idi
Vice President for Admin.	Pohanwal Sayyid Sa'duddin Hashimi
Vice President for Academic Affairs	Pohandoi Ataullah Rauf
President of Translation and Compilation	Sayyid Ahmad Tulqun
Foreign Students Advisor	Dr. Abdul Raziq Palwal
Director, Research Center	Dr. Aminullah Qayyum

Faculties

Agriculture Dean	Pohanyar Muhammad Yasin Mohsini
Institute of Higher Agricult. Studies Director-General	Dost Muhammad Amin
Chemical Technology Dean	Pohanmal Muhammad Siddiq
Construction Dean	Eng. Amir Muhammad Umarzoi Amiri
Economics Dean	Pohanmal Muhammad Taus Zarak
Education Dean	Stanagal
Engineering Dean	Pohanyar Sayyid Hasan
Islamic Law Dean	Pohandoi Abdul Jalil Yusufi
Letters and Humanities Dean	Pohanmal Muhammad Tahir Alami
Law and Political Science Dean	Dr. Muhammad Wali Yusufi
Medicine Dean	Dr. Abdul Wasi Latifi

Mines and Geology Dean	Dr. Amir Gul Mirzad
Pharmacy Dean	Pohanmal Muhammad Husain Hilali
Science Dean	Pohandoi Dr. Ghulam Rasul
Polytechnic Institute President	Pohandoi Khair Muhammad Momand
Veterinary Dean	Pohandoi Dr. Abdul Wadud Gulestani
University Hospital President	Pohyalai Ghulam Muhammad Salarzai
Nangarhar University Rector	Pohanmal Dr. Gulzar Amini

Note: The academic titles may be translated roughly as follows:

Pohand	Professor (Full)
Pohanwal	Associate Professor (Senior)
Pohandoi	Associate Professor (Junior)
Pohanmal	Assistant Professor (Senior)
Pohanyar	Assistant Professor (Junior)
Pohyalai	Instructor

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Minister	Lt. Col. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar Nur Muhammad Taraki (until April, 1979) Maj. Gen. Abdul Qadir (until Aug. 1978)
President, General Staff for Political Affairs	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Waziri
Chief of General Staff	Lt. Col. Muhammad Yaqub
Chief of Operations	Lt. Gen. Baha Jan
Chief of Education and Training	Lt. Col. Ghulam Sa'id
Chief of Logistics	Lt. Col. Ghulam Jilani
Chief of Organization	Lt. Col. Muhammad Nadir
Chief of Foreign Relations	Lt. Col. Fazl ul-Qadir
Commander, Central Corps	Maj. Muhammad Dost
Commander, Kandahar Corps	Maj. Nur Muhammad
Commander, Paktia Corps	Lt. Col. Alauddin
Commander, Air and Air Defence	Col. Ghulam Sakhi

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INTRODUCTION

Publication of my *Historical and Political Who's Who of Afghanistan* has aroused considerable interest and elicited a great deal of comment, including suggestions and advice which will be helpful in the production of a revised and expanded second edition of my work. Research on such a project is now in progress but will take additional time because I am attempting to check each entry in the contemporary part with the individuals concerned. However, the political changes in Afghanistan since the Saur Revolution (April, 27, 1978) have made it necessary to provide some information on the new ruling elite, and I have therefore decided to produce a supplement to the existing *Who's Who*, pending publication of the more comprehensive second edition. The result is this four-part publication which includes 1) a biographical section with some forty entries, 2) a section which lists all government departments with key personnel, 3) a "diplomatic list" with the names and dates of appointment of Afghan and foreign diplomats, and 4) an *errata* section with corrections of errors found in the first edition of this work.

Part 1 was compiled primarily from secondary sources (see below) but biographical entries were sent to the individuals concerned to obtain verifications, corrections, and amplifications. I was expecially pleased by the positive response to my queries by mail because almost half the persons contacted found time to reply and give personal approval to their biographical entries. Several entries are "official" in the sense that they are either only slightly edited versions of accounts written by the individuals themselves, or are based on official publications like the "Short Biography of Noor Mohammad Taraki" which was published by the Political Department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan in various newspapers and as a separate pamphlet on August 23, 1978. Since this work is historical as well as contemporary, it was felt desirable to also include those individuals who were ousted because of their membership in the *Parcham* faction of the PDPA or who have purportedly conspired against the *Khalqi* faction and have therefore been ousted or arrested. As in the first edition of the *Who's Who of Afghanistan*, the intention was to include all individuals who in some manner participated in the political process in Afghanistan.

Part 2 lists Afghan government positions, including the cabinet as of the end of March 1979 and all ministries since the Saur Revolution. Ministerial positions are listed, including those individuals who were replaced after May, 1978. All governors are listed (under the Ministry of Interior) who served since April, 1978.

Part 3 is a "diplomatic list" of foreign representatives in Kabul and of Afghan

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister	Dr. Abdul Rashid Jalili Dastagir Panjshiri (until Sept. 1978)
First Deputy Minister	Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Sahibi
Second Deputy Minister	Fazl Haq
Administrative Department President	Mir Ahmad Samadzoi
Personnel Department President	Mauladad Nazarwal
Planning Department President	Sayyid Hakim Shakiwal
Inspection and Supervision Department President	Nimatullah Nimat
Kindergarten Department President	Salamat Tulqun
Primary Education Department President	Muhammad Jan Safi
Secondary Education Dept. President	Rahim Zadran
Vocational Education Dept. President	Eng. Muhammad Usman
Campaign Against Illiteracy President	Fazl Rahman Qateh
Compilations and Translations Department President	Khair Muhammad Sad
Health Department President	Dr. Jahan Nur Jahan
Theological Department President	Abdul Ghafur Bahir
School Mapping Director	Fazl Ahmad
Pashtu Society (Tolana) President	Dr. Gul Muhammad Nurzai
Construction Department President	Dipl. Eng. Faruq Karmand
Physical Education Dept. President (Acting)	Muhammad Amin Hakim
Commercial Institute President	Abdul Wahid

Cultural and Foreign Relations Division President	Hayatullah Nasir
UNESCO National Commission Director-General	Nuruddin Basir
Library Department Director	Muhammad Nabi Yusufzai
Educational Printing Dept. President	Mr. Morgan
Kabul High School Principals	
Aisha Durani (Girls)	Ms. Aziza
Amani	Piaow Gul Siddiqi
Ariana (Girls)	Wazhma Safi
Ghazi	Sayyid Nadir
Habibia	Sadullah Rezay'i
Ibn-e Sina	Rasul Muhammad
Istiqlal	Sami Karyar
Khushal Khan	Nawaz Takla
Malalai (Girls)	Setara Sarsam
Rabia Balkhi (Girls)	Halima
Rahman Baba	Shir Aqa
Zarghuna (Girls)	Mahgul
Specialized Training Schools	
School of Public Administration Principal	Habibur Rahman
Fine Arts, Director	Ghulam Nabi Wahhab
Mechanics, Director-General	Zarbad Rahmati
Teachers Training (DMA) Director-General	Muhammad Mohsin Formuli
Institute for Industrial Management Dean	Muhammad Nazir
Afghan Institute of Technology, Principal	Sayyid Mohsin Jahani
Theological High School Principal	Sahar Patyal
Science Center Chief	Juma Gul Karimi

Khalqi Organization for Women President	Delara Mahak
Vice President	Malalai
Vice President	Salamat Tulqun
Cultural Relations Department Director-General	Fauzia Rahi
Publications Department Director-General	Nafisa Shaikh Mobarez

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Minister and Attorney General	Abdul Hakim Shara'i Jauzjani
Deputy Minister, Administration	Muhammad Akram Abqari
Deputy Minister, Judicial Affs.	Muhammad Anwar Wahidi
Deputy Attorney General and Chief Prosecutor	Samiuddin Zhuand
President of the Secretariat	Muhammad Ibrahim Arzu
Special Assistant to Minister	Rahmatullah Ghazi
Administrative Division President	Abdul Basir
Inspection Division President	Abdul Wadud Jauhari
Legislative Department President	Abdul Wahhab Safi
Deputy Attorney General	Samiuddin Zhuand
Department of Judicial Investigation President	Muhammad Siddiq Silani
Kabul Court, President	Abdul Malik Jauhar Siddiqi
Herat Court, President	Maulawi Abdul Wali Hijat
Nangarhar Court, President	Shindigul
Commercial Court, Kabul	Vacant
Central Court of Appeals President	Murad Ali Murad
Security Court President	Muhammad Yaqub Zarinkhel
Civil Court President	Amir Muhammad
Department of Government Cases President	Abdul Hanan (Anan)

High Cassation Court President	Dr. Sa'id Afghani
Civil Tribunal of the High Court of Cassation President	Ahmad Gul
Public Rights Tribunal of the High Court of Cassation President	Mir Azizulhaq Zaifi
Commercial Tribunal of the High Court of Cassation	Vacant
Police Tribunal of the High Court of Cassation President	Zainulabeddin
First Penal Court of the High Court of Cassation President	Abdul Haq Siddiqi
Second Penal Court of the High Court of Cassation President	Amanullah Mauj
Public Law Tribunal of Kabul Province President	Abdul Hamid Nasir

MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER

Minister	Muhammad Mansur Hashimi
Deputy Minister	Muhammad Juma Barekzai
Planning Department President	Eng. Abdul Hamid Azizi
Administrative Department President	Khush Nazar Hamdush
Kajakai Project Chief	Abdul Sattar
Afghanistan Breshna Muasasa General President	Eng. Muhammad Hashim
Kabul Electricity Department President	Eng. Abdul Zahir
Water and Soil Survey Dept. President	Eng. Abdul Rab
Gawaragan/Char Dara Project President	Eng. Abdul Rashid Ayubi
Helmand Valley Authority Governor	Fazl Jan Jahish
President	Eng. Ghulam Muhaiuddin Behuwi

Administrative Department Chief	Hakim Khawarin
Planning Department Chief	Aziz Gul
Technical Division Chief	Eng. Akhtar Muhammad Alemi
Education Department Director-General	Mahmud Ghafuri
Agriculture Department President	Khudaidad
Irrigation Development Project and Power Station President	Eng. Ahmad Ali Sakha
Kunduz-Khanabad Project President	Eng. Amanullah Mohmandi

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Minister	Eng. Muhammad Siddiq Alemyar Dr. Shah Wali (until April 1979) Sultan Ali Kishtmand (arrested Aug. 1978)
Deputy Minister	Fath Muhammad Tarin
Deputy Minister, Statistics	Abdul Ghafur Malikzada
Planning and Economic Analysis President	Abdul Samad Khaliqi
Central Statistics Office President-General	Ghulam Mohaiuddin Shaboz
Coordination and Analysis Dept. President	Muhammad Aslam Helali
Statistics Application Dept. President	Sher Aqa
Finance Department President	Muhammad Ashraf Yadgari
Planning Supervision Dept. President	Muhammad Daud Rezemyar
Production and Communication President	Asil
Foreign Relations Dept. President	Eng. Muhammad Jafar Kazim
Administrative Department Director-General	Shah Wali
Private Investment Dept. President	Abdul Sami

Social Services Dept. Director-General	Abdul Wakil
Rural Development Dept. President	Abdul Satar Khostwal
Agriculture and Irrigation Director-General	Dr. Muhammad Usman Akram
Afghan Management Institute Head	Muhammad Hashim Sadiq

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

Minister	Khiyal Muhammad Katawazi Muhammad Hasan Bareq Shafi'i (until April 1979)
Deputy Minister	Ali Gul Paiwand
Chief of Protocol	Ms. Gul Gotai
Administrative Department President	Nur Muhammad Azizi
Government Printing House President	Abdul Basir Umar
Kabul Public Libraries Dept. President	Pohandoi Abdul Rasul Rahin
Bakhtar News Agency President	Abdul Quddus Tandar
Cultural Affairs and Cultural Projects President	Abdul Latif Nazimi
Arts and Artistic Enterprises President (Acting)	Inayatullah Inayat
Publications Department President	Gul Ahmad Farid
Foreign Relations Director-General	Mr. Hamidullah
Afghan Nendari President	Ghamai Shindandi
Baihaqi Book Publishing President	Lal Padshah
International Center for Koshani Studies President	Dr. Muhammad Yaqub Wahidi
Kabul Museum Director-General	Nazar Muhammad Azizi
Afghan Institute of Archaeology Director-General	Zemaryalai Tarzi

representatives abroad. This section corrects and completes the lists provided in the first edition of my work. There may, however, still be some gaps and questionable dates which could not be eliminated in spite of the assistance extended by various foreign diplomats in Kabul.

Part 4 points out a number of mistakes which were either carried over from secondary sources or—as in the case of the repetition of some entries—were the fault of this writer. Several of the duplicate entries seemed sufficiently different to make it appear plausible that they described different individuals and therefore were mistakenly included.

As to the sources utilized for this publication, I want to mention *The Kabul Times, Anis, Da Saur Enqelab,* and *Haywad*—the last three of which were provided free of charge by the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

In regard to transliteration, no effort was made to follow a complex system, furthermore, a few names may be found under alternate spellings.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who facilitated my efforts either by contributing data or various source materials. This includes all those Afghans who responded to my queries, various Afghan ministries and offices, and members of foreign missions in Kabul—including the United States Embassy and its late Ambassador, Adolph Dubs.

I am also thankful to all those who will help in the future with positive criticism, and hope that many who have biographical data on prominent Afghans will share their information with me. Since no one person is an expert on Afghan biography, a project like the *Who's Who of Afghanistan* depends on the collaboration of all those who can supply one stone in the mosaic making up the total image of the Afghan social, cultural, and political scene.

L. W. A.

NOTE: This supplement to the Who's Who was already printed when major governmental changes in Afghanistan in April and July of 1979 made it necessary to revise several parts and to make additions. The organization is now as follows: Part 1 contains the biographical section; Part 2 is the diplomatic list; Part 3 contains the corrections to the first edition; Part 4 supplements the biographical section; Part 5 indicates Afghan government positions, 1978–1979; and Part 6 contains a glossary of terms.

WHO IS WHO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN 1978–1979

ABDUL QADIR عبدالقادر

Born 1944 in Ghor. Pursued a career in the air force. Attended Pilot Training and Staff College in the USSR. Became Commander of the Air Defense Forces, 1973. Commander of Kandahar Air Base, 1975. Chief of Staff of Air Defense, September, 1977. Minister of National Defense, May–August, 1978. Was arrested in August, 1978, and accused of plotting against the Revolutionary Government.

ABDUL WAKIL عبدالوکیل

Born 1947 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1964. In the same year he became a member of the People's Democratic Party. In 1965 admitted to the College of Economics, Kabul University, and graduated in 1971 after two periods of imprisonment in 1969 and 1970. From 1971 to 1978 he was engaged full-time in political party work. In 1973 he completed compulsory military service. Joined the Revolutionary Council in 1978 and was also appointed Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Appointed Ambassador to Britain in July, 1978. He is married and has one son and one daughter. Languages include English. Dismissed from his post in August 1978.

AFGHANPUR, AMIN امین افغانپور

Born 1946 in Kabul. Since 1969 a journalist with various Afghan newspapers. Employee of Radio Afghanistan, 1974. After Saur Revolution became Deputy Minister of Art and Culture, Ministry of Information and Culture. Author of short stories and various articles in Afghan newspapers and magazines. Editor-in-Chief of *Haywad,* December 1978.

AKRAM MOHAMMAD, محمد اکرم

Born on January 15, 1916, in Kabul, the son of Muhammad Hasan and Dilbar. Received his elementary and secondary education at Isteqlal High School in Kabul. In 1938 he went for France for his higher education, attending the Ecole Normale of Toulouse for four years. Received the Diplome d'Etudes Supérieur in History and Geography, at the Faculty of Letters of Toulouse and Paris. Earned Professorship of French for Foreigners, and in 1947 obtained his Doctorat in History and Geography from the Faculty of Letters of Toulouse. Director of Teacher's training, Kabul, 1948–1949. Director of Secondary Education 1949–1962. Acting Dean, Faculty of Law and Political Science. Cultural Attache at the Afghan Embassy in Moscow 1962–1963. Chief of the Office of Cultural Relations with Western Europe in Munich, 1963–1964. Deputy Minister of Education 1964–1967. Governor of Kabul Province, 1967–1969. Minister of Education 1969, Counselor, Prime Minister's office 1970–1971. Chief of the Department of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1972–1973. Afghan Ambassador to Cairo, March–September 1973. Counselor Ministry of Education 1973–1974. Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan in Paris, France and in Bruxelles, Belgique, 1975; and subsequently Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Paris, Bruxelles, Bern 1978, Lisbon 1979, and Madrid 1979. Chief of the Afghan Permanent Delegation at

Historical Archives Director-General	Nazar Muhammad Angar
Newspapers Kabul Times Editor-in-Chief	Muhammad Kazim Ahang
Annual Kabul Times Editor	Ali Muhammad Baryalai
Ariana Afghanistan Magazine Director-General, Publicity	Abdul Rahim Rafat
Da Saur Inqelab Editor-in-Chief	Muhammad Ayan Ayan
Khalq Editor	Abdul Qayyum Nurzai
Anis Editor-in-Chief	Dur Muhammad Wafakish
Kamkiyano Anis Editor	Ms. Shafiqa
Zhwandun Magazine Editor (Acting)	Sher Muhammad Kawa
Hewad Daily Editor-in-Chief	Amin Afghanpur
Nangarhar Magazine Editor	Mirza Muhammad Zahinyar
Kandahar Magazine Editor	Abdul Karim Talib
Paktia Magazine Editor	Nang Yusufzai
Kahol Magazine Editor	Nilab Rahimi
Balkh Magazine Editor	Ruhullah Erfaqi
Yulduz (Uzbaki) Editor	Muhammad Amin Uchqun
Sub (Baluchi) Editor	Wali Muhammad Rokhshani
Ghorrash (Turkmani) Editor	Muhammad Siddiq Amini
Awaz Magazine Editor	Nasir Tahuri
Instructional TV Project President	Meyagul Wardak
Afghan Films President	Dr. Mustafa Rasuli

Photography Department Director	Khalilullah Sayyid
Laboratory Department Director	Gul Ahmad Tayib
Montage Department Director	Tahir Mohebi

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister	Sayyid Muhammad Gulabzoi Maj. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar (until July 1978)
Deputy Minister	Eng. Khalilullah Kohistani
Post Office Department President	Nur Aqa Ruin
Telecommunications Department President	Eng. Muhammad Zarin
Foreign Relations Directorate Director, Foreign Liaison	Muhammad Anwar Qiamzada

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister	Lt. Col. Sher Jan Mazduryar Maj. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar (until March 1979) Nur Muhammad Nur (until Aug. 1978)
Deputy Minister	Faqir Muhammad Faqir
Chief of Staff	Maj. Saifuddin
International Relations Dept. Director	Capt. Ahmad Nur
Administration Department President	Ahmad Shah
Department of Planning and Research President	Abdul Shakur
Inspections and Investigation President	Sayyid Ahmad Barkhurdar
Civil Registration and Census President	Bismullah Mahshur
Police Chief of Police and Gendarmerie	Maj. Ali Shah Paiman
Chief, Political Department	Muhammad Yusuf
Commander, Guard of Honor	Sr. Capt. Muhammad Aziz Zurmati

Commander, Police Academy	Capt. Muhammad Zahir Sahed
Chief of Criminal Affairs	Gul Muhammad Andar
Chief of Kabul City Traffic	Mir Hamsa
Chief of Personnel	Col. Hai Gul
Chief of Prisons (Men)	Muhammad Zahir Bamdad
Chief of Prisons (Women)	Sayyida Afghani Sadat
Commander, Kabul Province	Lal Muhammad Mohiuddin
Chief of Anti-Smuggling Units	Lt. Yusuf Sahar

Kabul Municipality

Administration Department President	Nek Muhammad Ghazi
Designing Department President	Daud Surush
Health and Sanitation Dept. President	Dr. Muhammad Kabir Alani
Inspection Dept. President	Aslam Khaliq
Land Distribution Dept. President	Ghulam Sakhi Watanyar
Work and Technical Dept. President	Ghulam Sawar Azimzada

Provincial Governors (28) – actually 29

Badakhshan	Abdul Basir Habibullah Korur (until May 1979) Muhammad Usman Rasikh Abdul Aziz Azim (until July 1978)
Badghis	Hamid Gul Zainuddin Ihsan Dur Muhammad Wafakesh Ali Aqa Radmehr (until July 1978)
Baghlan	Muhammad Khan Paigir Nazifullah Nohzat (until Nov. 1978) Pohanwal Guldad (until July 1978)
Balkh	Abdul Ahad Wolesi Eng. Muhammad Siddiq Alamyar (until May 1979) Fida Muhammad Dehneshin (until July 1978)
Bamian	Eng. Ainullah Sayyid Daud Mesbah
Farah	Allahad Tufan Aga Gul (until May 1979) Lal Pacha Alemi (until Nov. 1978)

Fariab	Azizullah Wagari Lt. Col. Abdul Samad Sayyid Ahmad Shah Daulati (until July 1978)
Ghazni	Nazifullah Nuhzat Abdul Ahad Wolesi (until May 1979)
Ghor	Sayyid Mukarram Muhammad Umar Saghari (until May 1979)
Helmand	Fazl Jan Jahesh Abdul Majid (until July 1978)
Herat	Eng. Abdul Hai Yatim Nazifullah Nohzat Col. Gul Aqa (until Nov. 1978)
Jowzjan	Bashir Basharyar Muhammad Gildi
Kabul	Dr. Bismillah Suhak Shahnawaz (June 1979) Muhammad Salim Masudi (until July 1978)
Kandahar	Eng. Muhammad Zarif Brig. Gen. Mir Tahmas Rauf
Kunar	Shahnawaz Shewani Idat Shah Muqbil
Kunduz	Hasan Gul Wafa Kargar Sahib Jan Sahrayi (until Aug. 1978)
Laghman	Hazrat Gul Bargami Abdul Ghafur (until July 1978)
Logar	Sayyid Daud Mesbah Gul Sayyid Wafadar Ahmad Khan Afat (until Nov. 1978) Salahuddin Hotak (until July 1978)
Nangarhar	Hesari Gul Sayyid Wafadar Maj. Bahramuddin Col. Ghulam Nabi Wastali
Nimruz	Shamsuddin Sayyid Ahmad Shah Daulati Mahmud Ghafuri Muhammad Nabi Shorida (until July 1978)
Pakhtia	Shinwari Azizullah (until May 1979) Brig. Gen. Ghulam Nabi Wastali
Paktika	Azizullah
Parwan	Abdul Haq Muhammad Ibrahim Dehqan (until May 1979)
Samangan	Muhammad Umar Saghari Allahdad Tufan (until May 1979) Ghulam Rasul (until July 1978)

Takhar	Gul Sayyid Wafadar Fazlurrahman Qateh Ahmadullah Keshman (until July 1978) Muhammad Usman Rasikh (until June 1978)
Uruzgan	Aslam Qurbankhel Nizamuddin Sharek (until May 1979) Hayatullah Ziarmal (until July 1978)
Wardak	Mahmud Ghafuri Azizullah Wagari Ghulam Husain (until July 1978)
Zabul	Baitullah Gharnai
Mayor of Kabul	Dr. Sayyid Sher Aqa

MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

Minister	Muhammad Ismail Danish
Deputy Minister for Mines	Eng. Abdul Kafi Rasuli
Deputy Minister for Industries	Dipl. Eng. Ghulam Muhammad Rahimi
Specialists Board Advisors Advisor on Admin. & Acctg.	Abdul Aziz Maulanazada
Management Department President	Muhammad Hashim Siddiq
Norms and Standards Dept. President	Eng. Taj Muhammad Yarmand
Industries Department President	Eng. Ahmad Ali Abawi
Administration Department President	Ghulabuddin Bazargar
Cartography and Cadastre President, Cartography	Eng. Sayyid Mirza Siddiq
President, Cadastre	Habibullah Siddiq
Projects and Plans President, Planning	Muhammad Qasim Popal
Coal President	Dr. Muhammad Mahfuz Neda'i
Petroleum President, Bost Oil	Eng. Muhammad Ibrahim Bahij
President, Petro. Explor.	Abdul Hadi
Afghan National Oil Company President	Eng. Gul Nawaz

Institute of Petrol President	Eng. Muhammad Azam Kargar
Mines President, Mines & Minerals	Dr. Ahmad Quli Ziazada
Mines and Geological Survey President	Eng. Haji Muhammad Nawazadi
Chemical Fertilizer & Thermo-Power Plants President	Eng. Abdul Khaliq

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Minister	Abdul Quddus Ghorbandi
Deputy Minister	Muhammad Hakim Malyar
Trade Department President, Internal Trade	Aga Gul
President, Export Promotion	Muhammad Ishaq Miskenmal
Administrative Department President	Ali Shah
Transit Division President	Mahmud
Planning President	Sayyid Daud Mesbah
Agricultural and Industries Dev. President	Abdullah Talash
Raisin Export Institute President	Muhammad Talib
Food Procurement Dept. President-General	Nasrullah Ghaffari
Government Monopolies President	Col. Muhammad Ishaq Ghashi
Government Personnel Coop. President	Nasrullah Ghaffari
Khalqi Union of Import & Export President	Dr. Zabihullah Iltezam

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Minister	Muhammad Hasan Bareq-Shafi'i (since April 1979)
Deputy Minister	Nur Muhammad Dalili
General Transport Dept. President	Muhammad Arif Alemyar

MINISTRY OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS

Minister	Sahib Jan Sahrayi Nizamuddin Tahzib (until Aug. 1978)
President, Administration	Aqa Muhammad Karzai
Director, Publications	Azimuddin

BANKS

Agricultural Development President	Eng. Abdul Wahhab Asefi
Bank-i-Milli President	Fida Muhammad Larawi
Construction Loan Bank President	Mir Abdul Rahim
Industrial Develop. Bank President (Caretaker)	Khair Muhammad Sultani
Da Afghanistan Bank Governor	Muhammad Hakim
Pashtani Tejarati Bank President	Abdul Hakim Hamidi
IBRD (World Bank) Resident Representative	James L. Theodores
IBRD/Agric. Dev. Bank General Manager	Mr. J. Hotter
Export Promotion Bank President (Caretaker)	Ghulam Muhammad Yelaqi

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<u>Army Ranks</u>

Marshal	مارشال	Marshal
Setar Jenral	ستر جنرال	General
Dagar Jenral	ډگر جنرال	Lieutenant General
Turan Jenral	تورن جنرال	Major General
Barid Jenral	برید جنرال	Brigadier General
Dagarwal	ډگروال	Colonel
Dagarman	ډگرمن	Lieutenant Colonel
Jagran	جگړن	Major
Jag Turan	جگتورن	Senior Captain
Turan	تورن	Captain
Lomri Baridman	لمړی برید من	First Lieutenant
Dvohom Baridman	دوهم برید من	Second Lieutenant
Dreyom Baridman	دریم برید من	Third Lieutenant

<u>Khalqi Organizations</u> (Abbreviations)

CC	Central Committee of the PDPA
DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
HHDC	Homeland's High Defence Council, composed of nine members, as follows: President Nur Muhammad Taraki; Vice President Hafizullah Amin; Lt. Col. Aslam Watanjar; Shir Jan Mazduryar; Asadullah; Iqbal; Maj. Yaqub; Col. Ghulam Sakhi; and Col. Nazar Muhammad.
KOAW	Khalqi Organization of Afghan Women
KOAY	Khalqi Organization of Afghan Youth (men)
NACAI	National Agency for Campaign Against Illiteracy
PCC	Polit Bureau, composed of the following seven members: Nur Muhammad Taraki, Hafizullah Amin, Dr. Shah Wali, Dr. Saleh Muhammad Ziri, Dastagir Panjshiri, Abdul Karim Misaq, and Mahmud Suma.
PDPA	People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan
PSOA	Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan
RC	Revolutionary Council of the PDPA, composed of 28 members.

UNESCO since 13/03/1975 and Chief of the Afghan Mission to Common Market since 21/11/1977. His publications include *La Zone de Confluence Arriège-Garonne*, 1942; *la Géomorphogénie de l'Ouest Afghan*, 1947; and *La Bibliographie Analytique de l'Afghanistan*, 1947.
Mother tongue is Dari.

AMIN, HAFIZULLAH حفیظالله امین

Hafizullah Amin was born in 1929 in Paghman, a district of Kabul Province. He finished his primary education in Paghman and graduated from the Teachers College of Kabul. He joined the Faculty of Sciences of Kabul University and received his B.S. in Physics and Mathematics. After his graduation from the university, he was appointed a Teacher, then Vice Principal at Ibn-Sina School in Kabul.

He went to the United States of America in 1957 and obtained an M.A. in Educational Administration and Organization. Back in Afghanistan he joined the Faculty of Education, Kabul University, as a Lecturer with the academic rank of "Pohanyar." Afterwards he was reappointed Principal of Ibn-Sina School and was later appointed Principal of the Teachers' College of Kabul. He served for a short period in this post and was appointed a member of the newly established Teachers' Training Department in the Ministry of Education. In 1962, after successfully passing a competitive examination, he was sent to the United States for study toward a Ph.D. degree. During the annual meeting of the Union of Afghan Students in the United States in 1963, he was elected President of the Union. On the assumption of this position, his political activities increased considerably causing the interruption of his studies, and he returned to Afghanistan in 1965.

He taught at Rabea-Balkhi Lycée for a year and served as a member of the Department of Primary Education in the Ministry of Education for the next three years.

He stood as a candidate from Paghman in the elections of the 13th Session of the Parliament and won a seat as a member of the Khalqi Democratic Party of Afghanistan. During his four-year term as a member of Parliament he "continued actively on behalf of his party in its struggle against imperialism, feudalism and reactionism, thus fully utilizing all possibilities for the benefit of the people and for the interest of the movement and the party."

After the abolition of the monarchy he was active in all party efforts, particularly in party work in the Armed Forces, which finally culminated in the Revolution of April 27th, 1978.

On May 1st, 1978, in the first Cabinet of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan formed by Nur Muhammad Taraki, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister, Hafizullah Amin was appointed Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On July 8, 1978, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan elected Mr. Amin as a Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.

Hafizullah Amin is married and has three sons and four daughters. Foreign language is English. According to unconfirmed sources, Hafizullah Amin has become Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ARIAN, ABDUR RASHID عبدالرشید آرین

Born November 1941 in Kandahar, the son of Abdul Hamid. Worked as a type-setter in

the Kandahar Press. Placed in charge of the Directorate of the Kandahar Press, 1958, and then worked as a Journalist for Kandahar local daily, *Tulu-i-Afghan*, 1959. Became a member of the People's Democratic Party, *Khalq*, and Secretary of the Kandahar Provincial Committee, 1965. Underwent military training, 1969–1971. Became alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party, 1973, and a full member in 1977. Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Deputy Minister for Information and Publications in the Ministry of Information and Culture, 1978. Party Secretary of the City Committee of Kabul, 1978. Afghan Ambassador to Pakistan, 1978. Married and has three sons and three daughters. Speaks Urdu and English.

DR. ANAHITA RATEBZAD See RATEBZAD, DR. ANAHITA اناهیتا راتب زاد

AZIM, DR. MUHAMMAD YASIN محمد یاسین عظیم

Born 1927 in Kabul, the son of Muhammad Azim. Received his primary and secondary education at Habibia High School, 1933–1945. Attended Kabul University, 1946–50, and obtained a B.A. in Zoology and Chemistry. Attended Montana State University, Missula, Montana, USA., 1953–1954, and obtained an M.A. in Zoology and Physiology. Attended the University of Wyoming, 1958–1961, and obtained a Ph.D. in Zoology and Physiology. Lecturer, College of Science, Kabul University, March, 1950. Assistant in the same department, 1954. Assistant Dean, College of Science, Agriculture and Engineering, Kabul University, April 1956. Professor in the same department, 1961. Acting Dean, College of Agriculture and Engineering, 1962. Professor in the same college, 1962. Vice President, Institute of Education, Kabul University, March 1964. President of the same Institute, November 1965. Vice President, Kabul University, October 1968. First Deputy Minister of Education, March 1971. Acting President of Kabul University, April 1971. Minister of Education, January 1972. Attended a number of training programs, seminars, and conferences in the United States, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, and India. Head of Afghanistan Delegation, UNESCO General Conference, Paris 1972. Confined to his home, July 17, 1973–May 21, 1977. Ambassador to the Peoples' Republic of China, May 27, 1977.

BABRAK KARMAL See KARMAL, BABRAK ببرک کارمل

BAREQ-SHAFI'I, MUHAMMAD HASAN محمد حسن بارق شفیعی

Born in Omarzai, Laghman province. Attended Ghazi High School to the sixth grade. Then studied at the Theological School for a few years. Worked with Radio Afghanistan as an announcer of religious programs. Director of Photogrammetry, Cartographic Institute, Ministry of Mines and Industries, 1960–67. Editor of *Pashtun Jad* Magazine, 1965. Director of *Paigham-e Ruz*. Editor of *Khalq*, 1966. Employed in the Ministry of Information and Culture, 1968. Secretary of the Central Committee of *Khalq*, 1968. A leading Afghan poet. Became Minister of Culture and Information after the Saur Revolution.

BARYALAI, MAHMUD محمود بریالی

Born 1944 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School in 1962, and entered College of Economics, Kabul University. In 1965 imprisoned because of his political activities. Was a member of *Khalq* from the beginning. Graduated from the College of Economics, Kabul University, 1966, and became an official in the Ministry of Planning. Again impris-

oned because of his political activities. Rejoined the Ministry of Planning in 1973 and subsequently went to the Soviet Union for higher education in the field of political economics. Became alternate member of the Central Committee of *Khalq,* 1975, and in 1977, full member of the Central Committee. Obtained an M.A. degree from the State University in Moscow in political economics, 1977. He is a research scholar working on his doctorate in the same field. Ambassador to Pakistan, July, 1978. Recalled in October, 1978. Mr. Baryalai speaks Russian and English and has written several articles in *Parcham* and translated some scholarly work from Russian. He is married and has one son.

BUNYADI, YASIN یاسین بنیادی

Born 1945 in Baraki Rajan, Logar. Entered primary school in Baraki Rajan, 1951. Entered Ibn-Sina High School, 1957. Entered the Agricultural High School, 1960. Graduated from Agricultural College, 1966. Worked as counterpart to the Institute of Education, 1966. Professor in Teachers' College, 1968. Professor in Abdul Hay Gardizi High School, 1970. Professor in Mahmud Tarzi High School, 1971. Professor in Agricultural High School of Helmand, 1973. Professor in Shah Zaman High School in Woleswali capital of Uruzgan, 1974. Professor at Khushhal Khan High School, 1975. Member, Department of Elementary Education, Ministry of Education, 1975. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978. Afghan Ambassador to Prague, December, 1978. Is a member of Central Committee of *Khalq,* member of Revolutionary Council. Speaks English. Married and has three daughters and five sons.

DANESH, MUHAMMAD ISMAIL محمد اسمعیل دانش

Born March 7, 1939 in Kabul. Graduated from Habibia High School, 1957. Attended Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering, Kabul University, 1958–60. Obtained B.A. in Mining, University of West Virginia, 1964. Started working as a Mining Engineer, Ministry of Mines and Industries, March 1964. Was recruited to the army, March 1965. Worked as Assistant to the General Director, Darra-i-Suf, in 1967. Physics Teacher at Kabul Polytechnical Institute, March 1968. Graduated with M.S. in Physics from the Pedagogical Institute in Moscow, 1973. Taught physics at the Polytechnical Institute of Kabul, March 1974. Became Assistant Professor, April 1978. Minister of Mines and Industries in April 1978.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD فیض محمد

Born 1940 in Waziristan, Pakthia. Graduated from Khoshhal Khan School, Kabul, 1961. Began his higher education in the Infantry Faculty of the Military School (Harbi Pohantun). Graduated from military school, 1963. Began military service in the Afghan Army as an infantry Second Lieutenant. Promoted to First Lieutenant, 1966. Promoted to Captain, 1969. Attended commando training in the Soviet Union for one and a half years, 1970. Participated in the 1973 Coup. Promoted to Captain, 1969, and Major, 1973. Minister of Interior, 1973. Promoted to Colonel, 1974. Minister of Frontier Affairs, 1975. Ambassador to Jakarta, 1977. Afghan Ambassador to Baghdad, Iraq, August, 1978. Speaks Pashtu, Dari, English, and Russian. Married.

GHORBANDI, ABDUL QUDDUS عبد القدوس غوربندی

Born May 1, 1934. Received diploma from Afghan Institute of Technology, 1955.

Taught aviation and air traffic control and communications at the Air Authority Operational Control Center, 1955–65. Minister of Commerce, 1978.

HASHIMI, MUHAMMAD MANSUR محمد منصور هاشمی

Born 1934 in Khash, Jurm, the son of Muhammad Hashim. Attended Science Teachers' Training College, Kabul, 1956–60. Obtained B.S. in Physics from Kabul University. Studied education at Columbia University, 1963–65. Taught at Teachers' Training College, Kabul, 1961–63. Head of Science Project, Institute of Education, Kabul University, 1967. Minister of Water and Power, May, 1978.

JAUZJANI, ABDUL HAKIM SHARA'I عبد الحکیم شرعی جوزجانی

Born 1935 in Shiberghan, the son of Sayyid Masum. Obtained B.A. from the Faculty of Theology, 1960. Studied journalism at Kabul University, 1962. Went to the Soviet Union in 1963 for additional studies. Director, Printing Department, *Anis,* 1968. Minister of Justice and Attorney General, 1978.

KAKAR, MUHAMMAD ANWAR محمد انور کاکر

Born 1930 in Sohak, Kabul province. Finished elementary school in Shiwaki and subsequently graduated from the Teachers' College (Darul Muallemin) in Kabul. Graduated with a B.A. in History and Geography from the Faculty of Letters, 1956. Afterwards worked as a Member of the Administrative Court and for a time as Director of Archives in the Prime Ministry. In 1962 he went for one year to the United States, and on his return became Director of Research and Studies (Mudir-i-Tadqiq wa Mutaleat) of the Presidium of Civil Services. In 1971 he was transferred to the Administrative Department of the Ministry of Justice. Was Assistant Secretary of the Attorney General's Office, and, for a time, Adviser in the Legislative Department, and later President of the Kabul Reformatory School. Mr. Kakar participated in a number of seminars sponsored by the UN Institute of Social Defense in Italy and UNAFEI in Japan. Travelled to Saudi Arabia as President of the Administrative Committee of Pilgrimage in 1978. Appointed Afghan Ambassador to Bangladesh, February 1979.

KARMAL, BABRAK ببرک کارمل

Born 1929 in Kabul, the son of Major General Muhammad Husain, former governor of Pakthia province. Graduated from Amani (Nejat) High School in 1948.

In 1950 not admitted to Faculty of Law and Political Science because of his role in the Student Union and the Seventh National Assembly. Attended College of Law and Political Science from 1951 to 1953, when he was imprisoned. In 1956 he worked as translator of English and German; and in 1957 underwent compulsory military training at the Military Reserve School. In 1960 he graduated from the College of Law and Political Science. In 1961 became member of Compilation and Translation Department, Ministry of Education. In 1961–65 official in the Ministry of Planning. In 1965 and 1969 elected to the Wolesi Jirga. In 1974, became member of the Founding Congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Also elected a member of the Central Committee and Secretary to the Central Committee. In 1977 a member of the Secretariat and of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Afghanistan. In 1978 imprisoned after the funeral of Mir Muhammad Akbar Khaibar, but lib-

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All the Best

Tucson, Jan 13, 1981

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